

# THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE

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### BASIC ENGLISH

Many and various have been the schemes proposed to meet the need for an international auxiliary language.

The early attempts aimed at the production of a "philosophical" or artificial language. They had no success, and it is now agreed that no project of the kind is practicable. The same may be said of the semi-artificial schemes that followed them.

The revival of Latin or some other dead language, either unchanged or modified, at one time found many supporters. Few, however, would advocate this seriously in the present day.

Another solution—the blending of the fittest elements of national languages into one harmonious whole—appeared with Esperanto, which is now so widely used that the terms *Esperanto* and *International language* are generally regarded as synonymous.

One alternative solution, however, is still sometimes urged; the adoption for international use of one or more national languages. Men of many nations have been eloquent, each in advocating the claims of his own native tongue. Unfortunately, no national language fulfils the necessary conditions.\*

As far as English is concerned, even its most enthusiastic advocates now generally admit that to make it suitable it must be "reformed." But as to what reforms are necessary opinions differ greatly. To start with, one may doubt whether the English-speaking peoples would accept any reform whatever, and even whether it is possible to effect a radical change in a living language to order.

Some think that English would be suitable if spelt phonetically. But even if they could agree on a scheme (and they widely disagree), and whatever be the merits of spelling reform in general and of the rival schemes in particular, no phonetic spelling can fit English for the rôle of an *augzilyeri langgwijs*, or remove the difficulties of its grammar, idiom, vocabulary, and national character. Indeed, by distorting international spellings it must make many words less easily recognisable by a foreigner (*e.g.*, *naeshun*).

Others urge that we should leave the spelling, but alter the grammar or vocabulary. The latest project of this kind is "Basic English," which proposes, roughly, to conduct international intercourse with a list of 850

\* See the leaflet "Which Shall it Be?" (B.E.A., 1d.)

selected English words, supplemented by a limited application of the affixes *ed*, *er*, *ing*, *ly*, and *un* (e.g., *unstraight*).

It is true that much may be said in very few words. At first sight, therefore, this proposal possesses a specious attractiveness. Closer investigation, however, shows that the scheme is by no means confined to the list of 850 words so glibly advertised as all that are needed.

We find, for example, that numerals, and words of measurement and currency, are to be used in their English form: also terms that are "international." But if all international words are good Basic, the list may swell to many thousands! We are indeed told that "the next ten years will add greatly to such a list."

How is the non-English speaking foreigner to know the English forms of international words? And how can the monoglot Englishman decide what words are international? Few of the words commonly regarded as international have any similarity with the corresponding terms in (say) Hungarian.\* Even *tea* (quoted as an example) is in Polish named *herbata*. And is Europe only to be considered? The author of Basic criticises Esperanto—"itself the highest common factor of six Western European languages"—as "designed to meet the needs of the Western European," and therefore not "neutral." Immediately afterwards, however, referring to his own scheme, he alters his tone: "It may be assumed that a very large percentage of the words common to English, German, and French, are also international in the wider sense," and even, sometimes, "internationality has been recognised in cases where a word appears in German and French."

Nor is this all. Several other words (e.g., *it*, which must be guessed as a variation of *he*), are used in Basic, though not international and not listed. We may also use certain proper names (e.g., instead of *cigar* we must choose between *Havana* and *Corona*), and titles and onomatopoeic words (though these again are far from international, either in form or in meaning). We are allowed, too, to use compound words if intelligible (e.g., we may say *black-berry*, and perhaps, though doubtfully, *blue-bottle*, but not *butter-fly* or *chest-nut*). How the student is to decide what compounds are (a) in English, and (b) internationally intelligible or at least doubtfully permissible, or (c) certainly inadmissible, is not clear. *To-day*, *undertake*, *without*, for example, are admitted, but certainly the meanings of these compounds would not be guessed from their component parts.

Most names of animals, plants, foods, scientific terms, and of bygone or imaginary things (e.g., *lion*, *duck*, *rose*, *pork*, *crystal*, *castle*, *fairy*), have no place in the Basic list. The unhappy student wishing to order roast pigeon may perhaps ask for *bird that Noah sent out to see if there was land, cooked by open fire (in oven)*. The Esperanto *rostita kolombo* seems preferable. To speak of a syringe he may either think out *pipe with nose-bit and push-pull apparatus into which liquid is got by using air-power, to be sent out in a thin line, for gardens, medical purposes, and so on*, or perhaps shorten this into *water-forcing apparatus (with bulb)*. If, however,

\* See the story "A Basic Tragedy" in *The British Esperantist*, June, 1933.

he still finds these circumlocutions unsatisfactory, he has a remedy—he may use the correct English word in italics, or add it in brackets, or else introduce it by a footnote, and “thereafter knowledge of its meaning may be deemed throughout the paper or book in which it appears.” But how is he to *speak* in italics, or brackets, or with the aid of a footnote?

He will be glad to know that the Basic list will later on be supplemented by officialising 100 general scientific terms, plus 50 specific terms for each science. But he may wonder who will prevent the words in each 50 (and how many fifties will there be?) from straying into ordinary life or into other compartments.

There is, however, yet another ray of hope. Terms of natural history for which no Basic words are listed may be named in Latin. Thus, for “frog” he may say *rana*, and for “cormorant” *phalacrocorax*. As the Basic list contains only four fruits, nine animals, three insects, one bird, and no fish, flowers, or trees at all, one can sympathise with the author’s half-despairing remark, that “it is only literary convention, and an unfortunate ignorance on the part of the hungry masses, that make it absurd to talk of plums as *rosaceae* and of the strawberry as the *fragaria*.”

Wishing to order from his *food-list* a dinner of fried sole, minced veal and onions, cabbage, and gooseberry pie, the student may ask for *small flat-fish with delicate taste, cooked with fat over the fire, young beef cut up very small with white roots that make eyes full of water, green plant food with round heart or head, and green-yellow berries with hairs on skin, covered with paste*. He will, however, be relieved to learn that “the French vocabulary of food is rapidly being internationalised, and it may well be found that menus printed in French will serve Basic purposes.” Acting on this startling suggestion, we suppose that the above menu may well be found to serve Basic purposes printed as follows : *Sole frite, Hachis de veau aux oignons et aux choux, Tarte aux groseilles*.

Imagine Basicists visiting a church. They might speak of its *high round or square structure* (tower), *structure ending in a point* (spire), *supports* (pillars), *things in memory of* (monuments), *high table* (altar), *stone basin* (font), *high place for talk* (pulpit) and *pipes for music* (organ), but the words for nave, aisles, and chancel are not in the Basic dictionary. If they stayed for the *order of events* (service), they might join with the *trained company of voices* (choir) in *songs of religion* (hymns) and be edified by the *talker’s* (preacher’s) explanations of *statement of future events* (prophecy), but would they be satisfied when he spoke of the Cross as *the sign X*, or asked them to praise God with *words of approval of the Father* ?

To teach first the words most often needed is a sound principle, but only as a preliminary to a more extended vocabulary. To explain “demure” as *like a young girl in behaviour, quiet and serious* : “coy” as *slow to put forward one’s female attractions, not giving oneself away readily to men, keeping distance (with arts, tricks)* ; and “flour” as *powdered grain, soft powder, bread powder* ; is a legitimate exercise, until the correct term is known. But this floundering among definitions is not for practical life.

The wholesale elimination of exact terms drives the Basic writer to vague expressions and blurred images. He is constantly bound to employ a word expressing the genus instead of the species. The continued use of periphrasis, definition, or analysis (*like the doings of King Arthur and his men, hair on chin, insect's network, hole for body, place where birds put eggs*, for "chivalrous, beard, cobweb, grave, nest,") militates against conciseness, clarity, and force. However ingenious the substitution may be, the result is longwinded and clumsy, and often reads like a succession of crossword clues. And the never-failing appearance in every sentence of at least one of the 17 verbs allowed is monotonous to a degree.

It is clear that to talk of Basic as a system consisting of 850 words is profoundly misleading. There is a vast reserve vocabulary, very vague, indefinitely extensible, and varying according to circumstances ("an Indian supplement would differ from an African"). To say that the system suffices for "almost everything we normally desire to say" is equally misleading. Its vocabulary of common terms is less than that of a small child, and insufficient even for the every-day requirements of a country labourer.

Moreover, vocabulary is only one part of the problem. The pronunciation of the 850 words, and even of the difficult sounds of *th*, may perhaps be learnt by the advertised gramophone records, but these will not teach the other words. And there are hosts of difficulties of syntax and idiom which the restriction of vocabulary does not remove. The student who has learnt the 850 words, and the innumerable additions to that list, plus the necessary technical Latin and French, is only at the beginning of his troubles. He will probably find it easier to learn by heart all the definitions in the dictionary, than to master the rules of the technique of substitution. Having spent 25/- on the 10 instruction books, he will still be unable to remember which idiomatic uses of common words are in the "fixed word-groups," and which are not; and he will have immeasurably less ease and power of expression than the Esperanto student with his penny key.

It should be further remembered that Basic is as yet only an untried project. If it should ever reach the stage of practical use—say in an international congress—will the Englishman be able to remember which words and idioms he must forget? If he be told (as he is) that he "can be allowed more freedom" than the foreigner, what limits are there to this dangerous liberty? Will it make for certainty or equality of use, and for the purity or intelligibility of the language? And will the foreigner, in his turn, be able or willing to be so restricted (especially if he begins to dip into normal English literature)? It is obvious that to both parties the restrictions will soon seem arbitrary and useless, and the temptation to overstep them will be irresistible. Basic will thus inevitably degenerate into innumerable variants, merging in greater or less degree into standard English.

And if it be said that in this case all is well, for then the goal will have been reached by the universal use of English, though in numerous varying dialects, let us ask ourselves whether we should be content to see our native tongue so mangled and debased?

Let us ask, further, "What is the real aim of Basic?" for its advocates speak with two voices on the point. Is it intended to be a stepping-stone to English? If so, it may be helpful to that end, though it would not in itself enable the student to understand normal English. For, be it remembered, Basic English is not normal English, and the student would afterwards have to unlearn many of the expressions so carefully memorised. Nor would its use remove the objections which rule out English as an international auxiliary language.

If, on the other hand, Basic is advocated as itself a solution of the international language problem, it is clear that this claim is completely illusory. As a literary game, some wonderful *tours de force* can be produced in it by the exercise of thought and ingenuity; nevertheless, apart from its difficulties, the scheme—itself highly artificial—cannot satisfy those who need a literary language for the clear expression of thought, and not merely a code or pidgin.

The minimum requirements for an international auxiliary language are that it should be easy to learn, free from difficult sounds, neutral for all nations, phonetic, concise, exact and unambiguous, logical and regular, serviceable for all purposes, stable in form, and proved by the severest continued practical tests of world-wide international use on a large scale. Basic does not fulfil any one of these requirements. It can therefore be no rival to Esperanto, which does fulfil them admirably.

Many imitations of Esperanto have been trumpeted, have fought one another, and disappeared. Meanwhile Esperanto—the survival of the fittest—holds the field, and in practice has proved itself to be the true solution of the problem.

*Reprints of this article may be obtained from the B.E.A. at the rate of 2/6 per 100,  
or 4d. per doz.*

## OUR JUBILEE CONGRESS.

As briefly announced in our last issue, the 25th British Esperanto Congress will be held in Hastings, on the invitation of the Town Council and the local Esperanto Society, during Whitsuntide, 1934. The following Committee has been elected:—

<i>Chairman</i>	..	J. W. Turner.
<i>Joint Secretaries</i>	..	J. J. Boutwood, J.P., C. C. Goldsmith.
<i>Minute Secretary</i>	..	E. H. Kersley.
<i>Members</i>	..	Mrs. Kersley, Miss E. M. Pain, J. H. Bohun.

Congress tickets are now ready, price 3/6 till April 30th, 1934, afterwards 5/-. Young people under 18, 1/6d.

A provisional programme has already been drafted, and it is hoped that all Esperantists will combine to make this Jubilee Congress the most successful of all.

Applications for tickets should be sent to Mr. C. C. Goldsmith at the B.E.A. office.



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**Garth St., Glasgow, C.1.**

## Esperanto Examinations

**Preliminary.**—The Syllabus has just been completely revised. For a copy, with specimen paper, send 1½d. stamp.

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**B.E.A., 142, High Holborn, W.C.1.**

## THE "STANDARD" PRELIMINARY CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

HAS BEEN  
COMPLETELY REVISED.

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Prospectus of this course, or the Advanced Course, post free on application.

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## NEWS FROM THE OFFICE.

**Display Weeks.**—During displays held at branches of Dean & Dawson's and elsewhere, we have felt the need for something to attract attention. Posters, showcards, and books are not generally attractive enough. To fill this need, we have secured a working model, a picture of which is given below. Worked by electricity, each figure comes out in turn and nods, and then all go back together. This motion attracts attention, and then interest is developed by the other material displayed. The model has already been used in two or three towns with good results, and we shall be pleased to hear from others, where it might effectively be used.



**The Once-a-Week Club.**—President : E. W. Willcocks ; Sec. : C. C. Goldsmith.

The Club enjoys the Patronage of the Council of the B.E.A., and the first members are :—1. E. W. Willcocks, 2. C. C. Goldsmith, 3. R. Robertson, 4. M. C. Butler, 5. Miss G. H. Moxon, 6. J. H. Fitton, 7. Miss E. Dovey, 8. P. Blaise, 9. E. K. Osmotherley, 10. Mrs. E. M.

Kendrick, 11. Miss B. M. Chipperfield, 12. Miss M. Rook, 13. G. L. Preedy, 14. G. D. Nash, 15. L. Mason, 16. G. Badash, 17. H. Blakey, 18. L. A. Churchill, 19. Miss D. E. Newington.

Members have been asked not to divulge details, but you can obtain free of charge full particulars of this novel organisation for furthering the work of the B.E.A. by sending 6d. in stamps to Mr. Goldsmith, Secretary of the Once-a-Week Club, at the B.E.A. Office. Your sixpence will be a contribution to the General Funds of the B.E.A. Write at once, and enrol in the first thousand.

**1,455 enquiries** have so far been dealt with as a result of our advertising campaign, which is somewhat held up at present owing to lack of funds. This month's list of helpers is as follows, to whom we owe grateful thanks :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Previously acknowledged	167	12	1	Plowman, G. A.	..	2	0
Buchanan, G. D.	..	16	0	Pragano, S.	..	4	0
Cawood, G. C.	..	2	0	Price-Heywood, B. O.	..	5	6
Cherry, S-ro	..	2	0	Randle, F-ino W.	..	2	0
Claxton, L. W.	..	10	0	Revell, S-ro	..	2	0
Dennis, F-ino E.	..	4	0	Robinson, F-inoj	..	8	0
Diversajoj	..	3	8	Roome, G. W.	..	4	0
Fletcher, R. H.	..	3	0	Scribbler ..	..	1	0
Fox, F-ino E. H.	..	4	10	Sennomulo ..	..	6	6
Gibson, W. A.	..	7	8	Sloper, E. W.	..	10	0
Grimmitt, V.	..	10	0	Smith, F-ino E. B.	..	18	0
Hookham, J.	..	5	0	Turner, A. J.	..	2	6
Hovano	..	0	10	Watson, A.	..	4	0
Kennedy, F.	..	3	6	Welch, D.	..	1	6
Kingston Esp. Soc.	..	10	0	West Midland Fed.	..	2	10
Neal, A. G.	..	2	0	Willis, S-ino H. M.	..	6	6
Noloko	..	8	6	Wright, I. H.	..	1	0
Oliver, A. C.	..	4	0		£180	10	5
Orman, F-ino E.	..	6	6				
Pearson, F-ino E. M.	..	5	0				
Perkins, F-ino M.	..	2	6				

**B.E.A. Finance.**—The figures to the end of June are :—

	To June 30th, 1933.			To June 30th, 1932.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
General Expenditure	..	807	1	11	763	16	10
Net cost of B.E.	..	77	16	9	91	16	3
Subscriptions	..	*450	2	11	418	13	0
Affiliation Fees	..	41	7	6	41	13	6
Donations	..	25	18	4	62	0	5
Correspondence Courses	..	25	3	2	26	11	3
Examinations	..	10	8	5	6	13	5
Book Sales	..	685	18	5	738	15	10

\*This figure is not truly comparable, as it includes extra payments for Year Book, etc.

**Magazine Subscriptions.**—In our last issue appeared an advertisement for a new humorous magazine *La Pirato*, edited by Raymond Schwartz. Subscriptions for this may be sent to the B.E.A., the rate being 4/6

per annum. Specimen copies, 5d. each, post free. We take this opportunity of reminding readers that we can also accept subscriptions for *Heroldo de Esperanto*, weekly, 4/- per quarter (specimen, 5d. post free) and *La Praktiko*, the Cseh magazine, monthly, 5/- per annum, or 2/6 for six months. Subscriptions for *La Praktiko* must commence with January or July issues. Specimen, 6d. post free, from the B.E.A.

**Holidays.**—Please note that, owing to holidays, during the next few weeks it may not always be possible to reply immediately to correspondence, and extend to us your indulgence.

**Book Clubs.**—Immediately after the holidays it should be possible to start a number of these clubs with a view to the purchase of books for Zamenhof day or Christmas. Details will be sent, on receipt of a request, to any member who thinks of arranging such a club.

C. C. G.

## A GENEROUS GIFT.

An old friend of the Association, to whom we have often been indebted for valuable help in the past, has remarked that despite all our efforts last year, the loss exceeded the Guarantee by slightly over £100, and has therefore sent us a cheque for that sum. This munificent gift is a great relief to the Officers, Staff, and Executive. The moral effect of this encouragement is a spur to intensified work for the future, unhampered by the "dead weight" of the past. We are certain that this feeling, and the warmest gratitude to our generous friend, will be shared by our whole membership.

## OUR NEW CORRESPONDENCE COURSE.

The Secretary of our Correspondence Course has prepared a new Preliminary Correspondence Course in place of the old (stocks for the latter having given out). This course is not a revision of the old one, but is completely new in every respect, and it has been made as thorough and searching and helpful as possible. The Course now consists of fifteen lessons, with very full exercises and notes. Each exercise, as completed, is sent to the Tutor and corrected by him by post, at the candidates' convenience. The fee for the whole course is £2 if paid on enrolment, or 10/6 on enrolment and 10/6 monthly for three months. This perhaps seems a large sum, but it is very small when the great amount of work involved for the patient Tutors is considered ; and it includes also a text-book and dictionary. It will hardly be possible to work thoroughly through this course and fail in the examination : in fact, students who master it should be very near Diploma standard, and we heartily recommend it to all serious students.

## OUR BOOKSHELF

Books starred are stocked by the B.E.A. Others should be ordered not from the B.E.A., but from the address given.

### POSTAGE EXTRA.

\***Pallieter.**—F. Timmermans, Trad. el la flandra Jan. van Schoor. 192 pp., tole bindita, 8s.

Jen libro tute neordinara. Kiel ĉiuj eldonajoj de Thieme, ĝi estas lukse eldonita. La traduko estas fluia kaj generale bona, kaj enhavas kelkajn esprimojn tre lerte elektitajn. Tamen detaloj estas kritikeblaj: ekz., la misloko de *nur*, la misuzo de *flos* (*Sveb, flos*) ; *per anst.* de aŭ *ce* ; *demandis* (*petis*) ; *deposit* (*de*) ; kaj frazoj kiaj *li ĝuis de la vespero, li ŝargis la virinojn en la ĉaron, la iĝinta malsato rigardigis lin la rozajn mamojn.* Kaj la versoj, kiel versoj, ne sukcesas.

Oni ne serĉu en la libro historion. Efektive, ekster edziĝo kaj apero de trinaskitoj, ĝi apenaŭ havas historion, kaj oni povas ĝin komenci kaj fini ie ajn. Ĝi rakontas la ciutagan vivon de Pallieter kaj Charlot. Longe oni demandas al si, ĉu ili estas geinfanoj, aŭ plenaĝaj gefratoj, aŭ mastro kaj servantino. Aperas iu Bruur, kiun oni trovas esti Pallieter sub alia nomo.

La verko enhavas multajn belajn priskribojn de naturo verkitaj kun amo kaj kompreno. Sed pro sia deziro prezenti la krudan viv- kaj pensmanieron vilaĝanan, la aŭtoro permesis al si esprimojn kaj detalojn eble realismajn, tamen certe preter la limoj de bona gusto.

La heroo estas dividita inter sia amo al la naturo kaj al sia ventro. Ĉiumomente li manĝas, preparas manĝon, *apetitas al mangô*, kaj *mienas verda de malsato*. Jen *li plenigas sian ventron per trideko da belaj flavaj terpomoj*, jen *li aŭdas la butergustan lakton plaŭdeti en sia kara stomako*. Por li la vespero estas *trankvila kiel oliva oleo*; la suno *ruga kiel forna fajro*, kaj la nubo *lakto-blankaj*. Vizitonte la amatinon, li diras: *Ni iros al Marinjo, sed antaŭe ni ankoraŭ iom manĝos*. Sin prikantante, li ŝin nomas *kandeto, miel'*, *buter' de l' anim'*. Pregante, li diras: *Mi dankas vin, Dio, kiu malfermis miajn okulojn por nova pluzuro por mia bušo*. Kaj por la Festo de la Sankta Spirito oni aranĝas porkecan kaj ĝisvoman orgion da manĝegado! Lia dio estas ja la ventro.

Se tamen oni amas la naturon, kaj ne emas ŝokiĝi de kelkaj maledikataj esprimoj, oni trovos la verkon tre leginda kaj eĉ unika.

\***Fremdvortoj en Esperanto.**—La 15a Regulo de la Fundamenta Gramatiko en teorio kaj praktiko. Studio de Paul Neergaard. Brosurita, 64 pp., 1s. 3p.

Jen provo kunigi kaj ordigi en unu verketo la diversajn kaj ofte sinkontraŭantajn principojn pri uzado de la "fremdaj vortoj" en Esperanto, aluditaj en la 15a regulo de la Fundamenta Gramatiko. Jam en sia antaŭparolo la aŭtoro malpretendas tutkompetenton pri temo konfese vastega, sed ni rajtas tamen danki al li (kaj al SAT) pro tre klara kaj praktika pristudo celanta sisteme akcenti la preferindon de la raciigita Esperanta sistemo antaŭ la arbitra sistemo de l'malnovaj idiomoj. Precipe gravas lia averta, ke ni devas, kiel kolektivaj kunkreantoj de la lingvo, konservi ĝian konscian kaj malblindan evoluon. Li prave atentigas pri la eventuala plua ekspluatado de diversaj derivrimedoj, kiaj ekzemple "stumpigo" (*aŭto* el *automobilo*), apliko de *-io, -iko*, por indiki sciencon, arton (*arkitektio, lingviko*), kaj kreo de popolaj plant- kaj bestnomoj laŭ ekzemple de Zamenhofa *neĝborulo*. Evidentiĝas el la diversaj temeroj prilaboritaj de S-ro Neergaard, ke la Esperantistoj multrilate bezonas kompetentan — ĉu eble oficialan? — pristudon, gvidon, kaj konsilon.

M. M. DU MERTON.

**Esperanto Woordenboek.**—A. G. J. van Straaten. Vortaro Esperanto-Nederlanda kaj Nederland-Esperanta. 694 pp. Prezo ne montrita. Eldonita de W. J. Thieme & Cie., Zutphen, Holland.

Jen vortaro—vortarego—pri kiu la nederlanda samideanaro povas rajtfieri, kaj aliaj nacioj senti envion. Sen pretenda antaŭparolo, sen sciencaj klarigoj, ĝi simple plenumas la celon provizi plenegan kaj (kiom ni povis kontroli) fidindan helpilon al la nederlanda Esperantisto. Kvankam versajne la vortaro ne trovos multe da aĉetantoj en nia lando, ni povas nur sincere gratuli la verkinton kaj eldoninton, kaj deziri al ĝi grandan disvendon. Preso, papero, bindo, arango, estas egale modelaj. Por kritiko de detaleteoj ĉi tie mankas la spaco, kaj efektive troviĝas malmulto kritikinda.

**La Amo en la Jaro Dek mil.**—*Scienca distra romano. El la hispana de El Coronel Ignotus trad. J. F. Berenguer. 353 pp., kartonita, 4s. 6p., bindita 6s. 6p.*

Tiu ĉi libro memorigas pri *The Time Machine* de Wells kaj la "teknikaj" noveletoj de Kipling. Sed malgraŭ la similecoj oni ĉefe notas, ke la aŭtoro, fama sciencisto, havas tute alian celon.

La rakonto ja priskribas estontan Mondopolon, kie estas ĉiuj belajoj kaj facilajoj ebligitaj de mirinda evoluo de la tekniko dum okdek jarcentoj, kaj ankaŭ, simile al la vizio de Wells, subtera raso de sklavo-parioj.

La titolo eble pensigas kelkajn pri ia seks-obsedita traktaĵo de iu, kiu povas vidi nur tiun faktoron de la vivo; sed ĉu estis kun mokrideto al tiu nun pasanta modo de verkado, ke la aŭtoro skribas pri vera amo, la allogeco de infanoj, kaj la Kristana religio, kiel faktoroj kaj de la nuna kaj de la estonta civilacio? Per sia "sciencia" imago li ŝajnjis tute ebla multajn mirindajn aranĝojn, sed per ĝi li ankaŭ rakontas ne nur, kiel oni transformas homan amon al elektra kurento, sed ankaŭ, kiel per la mala funkciado de la potenca aparato oni senintence transformis elektran kurenton ree al amo, kaj, disradiinte tion, kaŭzis kompletan sed pacan revolucion.

Bona traduko de S-ro Berenguer faras plezura la legadon. Mallonga listo de novaj, precipice science-teknikaj vortoj, estas tre interesa. Inter ili "tajdvatio" kaj "televiscinografo" ne allogas.

Prestipo tre bona, kaj preskaŭ foresto de preseraroj, faras la libron tute inda je nia literaturo.

F.R.A.

**Lernilo de Esperanta Stenografio laŭ sistemo Aimé Paris.** 21 pp., 1.50 sv. fr., ĉe la alfarinto, Andre Schild, Im langen Lohn 23, Basel, Svislando. Kiel aliaj francaj sistemoj, ĉi tiu aspektas nepraktika kaj mallerta; tamen nur elprovinto povas esprimi pri ĝi jugon valoran, kaj la aŭtoro diras, ke li ĝin uzis. La libro estas klare presita.

\***Bareluloj kaj Fadenuloj** ("Patapeufs et Filifers").—*El la franca originalo de Andre Maurois trad. Berno Fabo, 11 ilustraĵoj, 104 pp., 3s. 6p.*

Jen cent-paĝa historio, milde satira, pri du francaj knaboj, kiuj ekskursas kun la patro al la arbaro de "Fontenblo" kaj ĝuas la tre maloftan sperton, trovi la vojon al regnoj kušantaj en la centro de la tero. Tie ili trovas la naciojn distingitaj ne laŭ raso nek haŭtkoloro, sed laŭ pezo. La knaboj disiras en diversajn ŝtatojn, kiuj interbatalas, tute kvazaŭ surteraj ŝtatoj, sed fine kunfandiĝas, kiel Skotlando kaj Anglujo, sub la reĝo de la malpli granda lando. Bona legaĵo por ge(mal)junuloj iom progresintaj.

F.B.B.

**Politika Sociala Revuo.**—*Unua numero, Marto 1933. Eldonita de librejo Félix Alcan, 108 Boulevard St-Germain, Parizo 6e. Jarabono 40 francaj frankoj. Abonebla ĉe B.E.A.*

Jen la unua numero de tre grava gazeto, de speco nova en Esperanto, sed konata al angloj per seriozaj revuoj kiaj *Nineteenth Century* kaj *Edinburgh Review*. Interalie la altan kvaliton de la enhavo garantias la nomoj de profesoroj W. E. Collinson kaj Gaston Waringhien. Tiu ĉi kajero enhavas gravajn artikolojn de mond fama ekonomiisto Charles Gide kaj de André Siegfried, kaj tre legindan priskribon *Efikoj de la Ekonomia Krizo sur la Spirita Vivo en Germanujo*, de D-ro P. Jacob.

K. R. C. S.

**Kontraŭ la Regantaj Perceptoj pri Krimo kaj Puno.**—*D-rino Clara Meyer-Wichmann, tradukita el nederlanda lingvo de Nikune. Havebla ĉe H. Philips, Olympiaweg 56, Amsterdam. 10 ekz., 1 sv. fr.*

Pledo por pli humana sinteno al kontraŭsociuloj. Gi celas tuŝi la koron, anstataŭ montri racian solvon pri la bruteco de la nuna moralo: tial ĝi plaĉos al tiuj, kiuj kredas ke sociaj problemoj estas emocie solveblaj.

K. R. C. S.

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**Budao.**—*La unua ĉapitro de "The Essence of Buddhism" de Laksni Narasu, trad. de Takeuti-Tooki. 8 ilustraĵoj, 50 pp. 15. 3p.*

En la misio de Esperanto reciproke interkomprenej la popolojn de la mondo, ĝi ne havas pli noblan agadkampon, ol tiu de religio. Ĉi tiu verko do estos tre bonvena en nia lingvo. Ĝi temas plejparte pri la Fondinto de Budhismo, kaj ni kuraĝas kredi, ke la komplilinto estus farinta pli bone, dediĉi iom pli da spaco al lia instruo, kaj malpli al negravaj detaloj pri lia vivo. Tamen, ni esperas la promesitan daŭrigon, kiam estos eble ĝin eldoni; kaj intertempe bonvenigas la nunan volumon.

Troviĝas kelkaj preseraroj, kaj la stilo, kvankam tre facile legebla, ne estas altgrada. *Pario sur pario* certe ne kontentigas kiel traduko de la *wall upon wall* de Browning.

Pli grava afero estas la demando pri la transskribo de terminoj el la Palia kaj Sanskrita lingvoj. La sistemo uzata en la nuna verko estas nekonsekvenca, kaj ignoras etimologian legojn. Estas ja dezirinde, ke oni povu definitive interkonsenti pri la ĝusta formo por la plej Budhismaj terminoj. Ekz., ni vidis jam *Budho*, *Buddo*, *Buddho*, kaj nun *Budao*.

A.C.M.

**La Kodo de Kronprinco Sootoku.**—*Trad. Cuna Takaiši. Japana Budhana Ligo Esperantista; Takahura-Kaikan, Rokujo-Takakura, Kioto. 24 pp., kun japana kaj esperantista teksto. Du respondkuponoj.*

Prince Umajado, better known by his posthumous name Shōtoku, was one of the world's most famous rulers; his influence brought a new era of culture and morality to Japan, when, in the sixth century of the Christian Era, he took over the reins of government from his aunt, the Empress Suiko. His famous "Constitution," consisting of 17 articles relative to the duties of rulers and officials and the people they governed, is here set forth in its original Japanese dress, with a translation into Esperanto. We cannot recommend the Esperanto as a model of style, but it is at least readable and understandable, and is worthy of study as showing how Oriental thought may develop its own peculiarities of expression in an international medium.

A.C.M.

**Worterbuch Deutsch-Esperanto** (Tagblatt-Bibliothek 385/8), 184 pp., gmk. 1.20. **Wörterbuch Esperanto-Deutsch** (Tagblatt-Bibliothek 335). 49 pp., gmk. 0.30. D-ro Emil Pfeffer. Novaj kaj plenigitaj eldonoj. Tre rekomendindaj. Steyermühl-Verlag, Leipzig.

**Cinaj Novejoj.**—O. Erdberg. Elrusigis P. Gavrilov. 72 pp., 0.50 gmk. Rezultoj de la unua kvinjara plano. I. Stalin. 48 pp., 0.25 gmk. Ekrelo, Leipzig.

**Sistema Kurso de Esperanto.**—H. Seppik. Dua eldono de ĉi tiu populara lernolibro, grandaparte reverkiti. 87 pp., 75 oeroj. **Nyckel till Esperanto** (Sveda "slösilo"). 36 pp., 10 oeroj. 140-a milo. Förlagsföreningen Esperanto u.p.a., Stockholm.

**Programo de la estona tutlanda kant-festo,** 22–25 Jun., en Tallinn. En lingvoj angla, esperanta, germana. 36 pp.

"**La Movado,**" certe unu el la plej bonaj kaj informoplenaj el niaj gazetoj, kaj bona reflektanto de la nuna fortapozicio de la lingvo en Francujo, raportas la opinion pri Esperanto de S-ro Lebrun, Prezidanto de la Franca Respubliko. Ĉe la Foiro de Lyon, la Prezidanto, haltinte antaŭ la stando de Esperanto, diris:—"Mi jam plurfoje konatiĝis kun Esperanto. Pri ĝi mi parolis kun S-ro Baudet, eksprezidanto de la Pariza Komerca Ĉambro, kaj mi bone scias la belan sukceson de la Universala Kongreso en Parizo. Ĉi tiu progreso, kiu celas alproksimigi la popolojn kaj estigi pacon, certe meritas subtenon de la progresemaj homoj." Poste tri junulinoj, reprezentantaj ĉe la Foiro la urbojn Lyon, Grenoble kaj Toulouse, donacis al S-ro Lebrun portreton de Zamenhof.

**La Itala Esp. Kongreso** okazos en Trieste, 9–13 Aŭgusto. Grandaj rabatoj, kaj plena programo. Detaloj ĉe Esperanto-Centro, Gall. Vittorio Emanuele 92, Milano.

Is it true to say that English nouns have no declension, except the genitive? What about nouns such as *tutor* and *cat*, whose vocatives are obviously *Please*, *Sir*, and *Puss*? (W. D. A., in *The Morning Post*).

## MOVADO FAKA

**Komerca.** — Laŭ interkonsento ni sendas al niaj legantoj numeron de la gazeto *La Komerco*. Grupoj, kiuj deziras daŭre ricevi la bultenon (3-4 numerojn jare) skribu rekte al *Komercista Esperanto-Unio*, Friedrich Auguststr. 4, Dresden-Radebeul, Germanujo. La kosto por 20 ekz. en unu sendaĵo estas 0.25 gmk.

**Koopera.** — La Koopera Esperantista Ligo ekzistas por propagandi la uzon de Esperanto ĉe la Koopera movado. Oni intencas eldoni kvaronjaran bultenon por membroj. Membra kotizo : 1\$ . jare. Skribu por detaloj al S-ro C. Bardsley, 42 Westbourne St., Oldham.

**Ligo de Nacioj.** — En *League of Nations Yearbook*, 1933 (la jara raporto de L.N.U.), sur p. 28, ni legas : "Another educational problem which the Union has decided to bring before the League concerns the need for an international auxiliary language. During the year the Education Committee once more examined, in co-operation with the Rotary movement, which is also interested in this question, the possibility of securing general recognition of one auxiliary language, and agreement to teach it in schools. . . . It is hoped to persuade the next Assembly to set up a mixed Temporary Commission of the League and the I.L.O. on this question."

**Muzika.** — Ni atentigas pri la nova Gramofondisko ("Ario de l'Toreadoro" kaj "Ario de l'Duko") anoncita en nia suplemento *La Komerco*. Notu, ke oni ne povas ĝin ricevi per la B.E.A., sed devas mendi rekte ĉe K.E.U., en Dresden. La aĉetonto devas esti preta pagi importimposton, se petite.

**Skolta.** — *Skolta Heraldo*, la oficiala organo de S.E.L., estas nun redaktata de kvar membroj de la Grupo en Ipswich. Gi havas legantojn en 25 landoj. Oni invitas novajn abonantojn (eĉ ne-skoltojn). Specimeno senpage, ĉe 54 Constable Rd., Ipswich.

**Vojaga.** — Ni ricevis belan gvidfolion kaj mapon de Austrujo, 12 pp., de Federacia Ministerio por Komerco kaj Trafiko, Vieno; kaj simile belan dek-paĝan gvidfolion pri Kolonjo ("Bonvenon al Kolonjo") de Städtisches Verkehrsamt, Köln.

## MOVADO GRUPA, LOKA

**Birmingham.** — Ĉe Cafe Royal, Union St., 23 Julio, 3.30, prelegos S-ro I. H. Wright.

**Bishop Auckland.** — Dek knabinoj el la County School vizitis la tendaron ĉe Cleadon, 17-18 Junio, kaj malgraŭ la pluvo ĝuis Esperantan babiladon. Je 26 Junio la sekretario de la N.E. Federacio vizitis la lernejon kun holanda Esperantisto. Du klasoj tre ĝuis sian unuan kontakton kun alilanda Esperantisto, kaj facile lin komprenis.

**Bournville.** — La kursoj sub S-ro Pragano estis tre sukcesaj. 48 partoprenis la elementan kurson, kaj 15 la daŭrigan. Por kursoj someraj tio estas kontentiga nombro. En rilato al la kursoj okazis Festa Vespero 8 Julio. Multaj ĉeestis, kaj oni ricevis sufice bonan sumon por helpi al la kursel-spezoj. Novaj kursoj elementa kaj daŭriga, sub S-ro Pragano, komenciĝos Sept. 4. Detaloj ĉe F-ino Ashby, 92, Oaktree Lane, Selly Oak, Birmingham.

**Ipswich.** — Aperis la sepa numero de la loka Bulteno : *eta sed bona !*

**Liverpool.** — Vagadoj : Aŭg. 2, Wallasey Promenade. 9, Calderstones. 12, Woolton. 16, Bidston. 23, Childwall. 26, Arrowe Park. 30, Prenton.

**London, Central** (47 Bedford Row, W.C.1). — Aŭg. 1, Intima Babilado. 4, Koincidoj. 11, Sciencaj mirindajoj. 15, Gramofonvalsoj. 18, Visto (1\$.). 22, Vagado en Librejo. 25, Papago sur Parnaso. 29, Esperanto kaj Skoltismo. *Vagadoj* : Aŭg. 13, 27.

**London.** — **Neniu Diservo en Esperanto** okazos en Aŭgusto. Oni rekunvenos, kiel kutime, je 10 Septembro.

**London, North.** — Aŭg. 4, Libera vespero. 11, Intima Babilado. 18, Kongresa vespero. 25, Generala kunveno.

**London, South.** — Por detaloj pri kunvenoj en Sudlondonaj parkoj en Aŭgusto, skribu al F-ino E. Waghorn, 68 Whitcher St., S.E.14.

**Oxford.** — 16, La Jubilea Kongreso. 23, Leporoj kaj Hundoj. 30, Naĝado.

**Rochdale.** — Je 12 Aŭg. okazos ekskurso al Millcroft. Dog and Partridge, 3.0.

Further visits paid by the car are as follows:—**Kensington** (June 1), where the local Rotary Club had a sympathetic discussion. **Wycliffe College, Stonehouse**, Glos. (10 June), a lecture to 100 students and four of the staff; intelligent interest shown and sales encouraging. **Brighton** (12 June), a warm welcome by the Co-operative Comrades' Circle. **Tooting** (26 June) to a keen group of local scouts. **Kingston** (29 June) to 140 girls in Bonner Hill Road Central School: many books sold. **Chesterfield** (30 June), 110 girls at the Central Modern School gave a fine display of Esperanto songs and recitations, and joined in Esperanto conversation. In the evening, a meeting of the local group. **Stanbury** (1 July), Conference of the Yorkshire and the Lancashire and Cheshire Federations: an informal but happy gathering. Sales fair, and many matters usefully discussed. **Nottingham** (3 July), to Mr. Goodliffe's class, where some 30 students showed great interest and enthusiasm: a good omen for the coming winter. **Sheffield** (4 July), 24 local Esperantists joined in an enjoyable discussion. **Huddersfield** (5 July), a lesson to 100 boys at Millhouse Central School. **Bournville** (8 July) visited a Fete organised in connection with the Cseh Courses.

**Œ la Medici Galleries**, 7 Grafton St., W.1, en la montra fenestro, oni vidas la avizon “Tie ĉi oni parolas Esperanton.”

**Gratulojn al F-ino Louise Briggs**, kiu denove pruvis sian literaturan talenton—ĉi tiun fojon per gajno de 150-peseta premio donacita de la Urbestraro de Vendrell, pro tradukaĵo el “Much Ado about Nothing” ĉe la Floraj Ludoj de la Kataluna Federacio, okazintaj en tiu urbo je Pentekosto.

### MORTOJ

**Brooks**.—S-ro F. H. Brooks, Membro de B.E.A., en Northolt.

**D'Albe**.—D-ro E. E. Fournier d'Albe, en St. Alban's, je 29 Junio, 64-jara. D-ro d'Albe estis ne nur brila sciencisto, sed ankaŭ malnova pioniro de nia movado, kaj antaŭ 30 jaroj tradukis kun R. B. White irlandan klasikajon, La vizito de Lere, Filo de Kriffan, al Kampo de Gojo.

**Greaves**.—Je 5 Junio, James H. Greaves, el Rishton, gvidanta membro de la movado en Rishton.

**Lloyd**.—En Junio, S-ino Lloyd, el Newton, Swansea.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

*Handcross and District*: Sek., D. Ansfield, Jessamine Cottage, Handcross, Sussex. Kunvenejo: Froom's Cafe, High St., Wed., 7.30.

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W. M. Page, £1. 1s.; F-ino Herford, 15/-; Once-a-Week Club, 8/-; C. B. Morgan, 5/-; H. Davies, 3/3; P. M. Leahy, 2/3; L. W. Claxton, 1/2.

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### ELEMENTA EKZAMENO

#### Sukcesintoj

Herbert Mowatt, *Belleville, Ontario*; \*Dorothy Stephens, *St. Helier, Jersey*; Denis A. True, *Streatham*; \*William V. Amos, *Richmond, Surrey*.

*Steleto montras sukceson kun honoro.*

# THE ESPERANTO STUDENT

Hon. Redaktoro : W. SEVERN.

## LA KORNIKO KAJ LA KRUÇO. FABLO DE EZOPO. *The Crow and the Pitcher.* (*A fable of Aesop.*)

Unu tagon, soifa korniko trovis kruçon, kiu enhavis malgrandan kvanton da akvo.  
*One day (a) thirsty crow found (a) pitcher which contained (a) small quantity of water.*

La kruço estis tiel alta, ke la birdo ne povis atingi la akvon.  
*The pitcher was so tall, that the bird not could reach the water.*

Gi penis renversi la kruçon sed ne estis sufice forta.  
*It tried to upset the pitcher but not was sufficiently strong.*

Fine, ĝi rimarkis plurajn ŝtonetojn sur la tero, kaj kolektis ilin.  
*At last, it noticed several pebbles on the ground, and collected them.*

Tiam ĝi faligis ilin, unu post la alia, en la kruçon, kaj tiamaniere plialtigis la nivelon de la akvo.  
*Then it dropped them, one after the other, into the pitcher, and in that way raised the level of the water.*

## KIE ESTAS VOLO, TIE ESTAS VOJO. *Where (there) is (a) will, there is (a) way.*

*Junulo :* "Cu vi bonvolos repreni ĉi tiun ringon de fianĉigo?"

"*Cu vi estas la akuzato?*"

"Tute ne. Mi estas la sinjoro, kiu ŝtelis la juvelojn."

*Juvelisto :* "Kial? Cu ĝi ne taŭgas?"

*Junulo :* "Jes, sed mi ne."

"*Cu via onklo estis mense sana ĝis la fino?*"

*Mastrino (al nova kuiristino) :* "La laboro ĉi tie ne estas peniga, kaj la mastron oni facile kontentigas."

"Mi ankoraŭ ne scias. Oni legos lian testamenton morgaŭ."

*Kuiristino :* "Jes, sinjorino, mi pensis tion, tuj kiam mi ekvidis vin."

*Si :* "Mi tre maltrankviliĝas, Vilĉo."

*Filino :* "Mi forgesis la vortojn de tiu nova kanto."

*Li :* "Pri kio, karulino?"

*Patro :* "Nu, forgesu ankaŭ la arion, kaj denove regos feliĉo en la hejmo."

*Si :* "Mi scivolas ĉu mi efektive estas la sola knabino, kies monon vi amis."

"*Oni diras, ke mia infaneto similas min.*"

"*Ho, tio ne gravas, se li estas sana.*"

*Edzo :* "Ankoraŭ nova robo! Kie mi trovos la monon?"

## Competitions for Boys & Girls RESULT

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Special Prize Winners (1932-33).—R. Carter, V. Thomas, I. Deakin, A. Boffey.

*Edzino :* "Ho karulo, mi tute ne estas scivolema."

*Li :* "Kiam estos via naskotago?"

*Si :* "Kiam estos plej oportune por vi."

*Inspektisto :* "Do la krimulo es-kapis?"

*Policano :* "Jes, sinjoro. Ni traserĉis ĉiun elirejon, do ni supozas, ke li foriris per unu el la enirejoj."

Kio estas la plej bona rimedo por kapti kuniklon?

(*Kaŝigi post hego, kaj bleki kiel napo.*)

## SMALL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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**The Standard English - Esperanto Dictionary** for students and users of Esperanto is "Fulcher & Long." It gives Esperanto translations of thirty thousand English words, and shows the constituent parts of compound Esperanto forms. Cloth bound, 350 pp. Published by E. Marlborough & Co., Ltd. Obtainable through any bookseller, or from the office of *The British Esperantist*, price 7/6 (by post 8/-).

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